Lecture Outline

Theories of helping:
- Socio-biological theory
- Kin protection
- Perceived similarity
- Norms

Why do People & Animals Help?

1. Socio-Biological Theory

Behavior understood in terms of reproductive success
Why do People & Animals Help Strangers?

Kin Protection

Predisposed to help others who share our genes

Kin Protection

- Identical Twins
- Fraternal Twins

More helpful to one another
Kin Protection

After natural disasters...

1. Family members
2. Friends & neighbors
3. Strangers

Kin Protection Study
Burnstein et al. (1994)

Predictions:
1. Help family over non-family
2. Help is proportional to relatedness
3. Help young over old
Kin Protection Study
Burnstein et al. (1994)

Life & Death Situations

More likely to help relatives than non-relatives

Kin Protection Study
Burnstein et al. (1994)

Relatedness

Tendency to Help

Sibling  Cousin
Why do People & Animals Help Strangers?

2. Perceived similarity

Help others who appear similar to oneself
Why do People & Animals Help Strangers?

3. Norms

a) Reciprocity Norm
b) Social Responsibility Norm

Why do People & Animals Help Strangers?

Reciprocity Norm

Give help to receive help
Reciprocity Norm

People will help those who:

1. Recognize them
2. Live close enough to return the favor
3. Have the resources to return the favor

People are less likely to help another if doing so puts their life in danger

Why do People & Animals Help Strangers?

Social Responsibility Norm

Help others because they should
Social Responsibility Norm

Help those who can't help themselves

- children
- disabled
- poor

Social Responsibility Norm Study
Barnes et al. (1979)

Doesn't feel like taking good notes
Family Emergency

More willing to help